

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1918 - 1919 ★

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FROM WAR TO PEACE
BROWN
ALUMNI
MONTHLY

VOL. XIX
NO. 6



JANUARY
1919

BACK TO A PEACE-TIME BASIS
THE UNIVERSITY HONOR ROLL
PROTECTION FOR PROFESSORS

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Of course we will be glad to enroll new subscribers, but the greatest aid will be from new advertisers, great and small—preferably many small ones.

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VOL. XIX

PROVIDENCE, JANUARY, 1919

NO. 6

A NEW VIEW OF COLLEGE HILL



FROM THE TOP FLOOR OF THE NEW RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL
TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

*Photographed for the Brown Alumni Monthly
by John R. Hess, Dec. 21, 1918*

THE UNIVERSITY HONOR ROLL

BROWN MEN WHO HAVE DIED IN THE NATION'S SERVICE

Every attempt has been made to verify the reports which are presented herewith. Any corrections or additions should be sent at once to the Brown War Records Bureau, Brown University.

1898

William H. Buffum, 1st Lt., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. Died in Naval Hospital, Liverpool, Eng., Oct. 13, 1918.

1901

William E. Parker, 2nd Lt., Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps. Died in Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 22, 1918.

1906

Sergt. Florence J. H. Price, 42d Battalion, Princess Pat Regiment, Canadian Overseas. Killed in action near Ypres in front line trenches, May 30, 1918.

F. R. Belding, Corporal, 107th Infantry, Co. K. Killed in action September 19th, 1918, near La Catelet.

1910

Robert E. McGough, Pvt., Co. L, 13th Regt., U. S. Marine Corps. Died on shipboard of Influenza, Sept. 25, 1918.

1911

Chester T. Calder, Pvt., U. S. A. Ambulance Service. Died of Pneumonia at Allentown, Pa., Feb. 4, 1918.

Morris J. Wessel, Division of Homes Registration, U. S. Housing Corp., Dept. of Labor, Washington. Died of Influenza, October 10, 1918, at Washington, D. C.

1913

F. E. Cooper, Capt., Ordnance Dept., Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Died of Influenza, September 24, 1918.

Richard D. Robinson, 1st Lt., Co. M, 47th Infantry. Killed by an exploding shell while passing through evacuated village, Sept. 12, 1918.

Clifford J. Stevens, Corp., Co. F, U. S. Infantry. Died of accident on March 9, 1918.

1914

Irving T. Boardman, 9th Co., 3d Battalion, 162d Depot Brigade. Died of Influenza, Camp Upton, Sept. 27, 1918.

1915

Russell L. Bateman, Battery F, 147th Field Artillery. Died in France, June 28, 1918.

Joseph B. Bowen, 2d Lt., Air Service, U. S. A. Killed in action, Sept. 7, 1918.

William Eicke, 103d Field Artillery, 26th Div. Killed in action, October 24, 1918.

R. H. McLaughlin, Capt., 314th Field Artillery. Died from wounds received October 14, 1918.

Frederick W. A. Miller. Died of disease; reported Oct. 22, 1918.

1916

George B. Cumberland, Pvt., Machine Gun Battalion, 101st Infantry. Killed in bombardment of Chateau Thierry, July 15, 1918.

E. Russell Fretz, 2nd Lt., 11th Machine Gun Battalion, 7th Infantry. Died of wounds, November, 1918.

Frank E. Starrett, Aviation. Killed by accident at Aviation School, France, on January 2, 1918.

Egbert T. Tetley, 2d Lt., Co. C, 147th Infantry. Killed in action August, 1918.

1917

J. M. Austin, Signal Corps. Died overseas of Pneumonia, Sept. 30, 1918.

John G. Rice, Field Artillery. Killed in action, France, November, 1918.

1918

Carlton M. Bliss, Aviation. Killed in accident, November, 1918.

Paul Cartwright, Lt., Aviation. Died of Pneumonia, France, Oct. 7, 1918.

G. Wheaton C. Vaughan, 1st Lt., In-

fantry. Died of wounds, France, November 11, 1918.

1920

George W. Berriman, Lt., Infantry. Killed in action, France, July 15, 1918.

Edward C. Burnham, Machine Gun. Killed in accident, Camp Hancock, Ga., Dec. 14, 1918.

John S. Hardman. Died Sept. 21, 1918, of Influenza, Newport Naval Reserve.

James Hemphill, Field Artillery. Killed by accident in France, April, 1918.

George G. Luckey, Medical Corps. Died of Pneumonia, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11, 1918.

OUR COUNTRY AT HER BEST

C. Lewis Hind in the London Daily Chronicle

(Mr. Hind, the well known British art writer, attended a Brown dinner in company with Dr. Charles Hitchcock, '70, of New York, and the following are his impressions of the occasion.)

The Englishman is happier in the New England states than elsewhere in America; in New England he feels that he is nearer home.

This New England doctor, 70 years of age, over 6ft. high, straight as a pole, who traces his ancestry back to Roger Williams, who has never been to Europe, stands to me for New England. He knows America well, her virtues and her defects, her modesties and her boomings, her silences and her screams, her virility and her crudity, her suspicion of England and her admiration, her courtesy and kindness to the individual, her flecks of antipathy for the corporate Britisher; the splendour of her promise, her resurgent hope, and her boundless future.

One night I saw this New England doctor at his best, so I shall always see him. In that moment he captivated me. I had been his guest at the anniversary dinner of one of America's oldest universities, and, on the way home, I had been telling him how much I had been impressed by the character and tone of the speeches. When we parted he raised his hat, was silent a moment, then he said—No, I will wait till the end to tell you. . . .

Some American Speeches

At such a dinner they make an important feature of the speeches. The war of righteousness was never absent from any utterance, and each speech breathed the finest culture and the highest aspirations of America. It was as if the great spiritual leaders among the American writers and statesmen of my youth were present in spiritual guise, directing and sustaining their 20th century children. I thought of the Hall of Fame in the cloister of New York University, on a high bluff, overlooking rivers and greater New York, and I recalled the names in the Hall of Fame. Beneath each is an extract. This follows the name of "Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865:" "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

On that level the speeches marched. They had their sad and solemn notes, for America had begun to feel the war, and the daily casualty list of "Pershing's Crusaders," as they are called, was growing larger and larger. The flower of the country, the University boys, go into khaki as our boys went into khaki. The men at the younger tables were few. The younger tables? The elder tables? What does this mean? At these anniversary dinners the men are grouped at separate tables, and rising from each cloth is a placard bearing the year when that group graduated. The

oldest goes back to the fifties. At the High Table sit the President, guests of honour, and alumni who have risen to distinction. One had fought in the Civil War: he is now in khaki. Another (he made the speech of the evening) was the head of the Y. M. C. A. branch at one of the camps. He, too, was in khaki; he was unique among the speakers. He was half-saint, half low-comedian. Sometimes he spoke as if inspired, sometimes he was frankly a buffoon (the war throws up such types). Vehemently he told us how American citizens are being made at his camp. He described the appearance of the rabble of drafted men speaking most of the 50 languages that are spoken in New York—undersized, ill-nourished, some of them asking by signs and the written word what such terms as "Form fours" and "Right about turn" meant.

Learning to be Wise

"Gentlemen," he said, "we of the Y. M. C. A. are wise. We have learnt to be wise: we have learnt that you can't feed the soul until you have restored the body. We give them regular food, regular exercise, and long hours of sleep, then when they are normal, as all God's children should be normal, we open our night schools. The schools are crowded, they are more popular than movies. They ask pathetic questions. I have told these

eager foreigners, new born into the ideal for which the country is fighting, what is the meaning of "sacrifice," of "noblesse oblige," and under our tuition, week by week, I see them growing into one-hundred-per-cent. Americans. It's amazing. If it was not for the killing and the suffering, this war would be the greatest thing that has ever happened to our land. Even with the killing and the suffering the gain is enormous. We have become a nation. The simmering melting-pot, so slow in the past, has, through the spiritual issues wrought out by the war, burst into living flames of purification and unity. We, we of New England, we of America, we of the Aliens who have come into line, knowing we are in the right, will, with God's help, see this thing through to the finish."

And as he ended I seemed to hear again the great grave words of the greatest of Americans: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

* * * * *

We talked of these things, the New England Doctor and I, on the way home, and when we parted, as I have told you, he raised his hat, remained bare-headed for a little while, and then said, "I am glad that you have seen my country at her best."

AVE ATQUE VALE

Under the caption, "Frater, Ave atque Vale," John H. McGough (Brown '05) of this city dedicated the following "to an only brother, a United States Marine," Robert E. McGough, '10, who, it was later learned, died of pneumonia on the voyage to France:

My prayer: that God will see you safe
Across Atlantic's broad expanse,
And be your Guide and Comforter
What time you march through shell-torn
France;
May He preserve you free from harm
From cannon, bayonet and gun—

Yet grant to you a manly part
In conquering the hellish Hun.

Let not lost dreams or vanished wraith
Of glory in sweet years now past
Diminish any old-time faith
In Him; but to the last
Fight on with courage and with calm
Through fire and flame, o'er bloody sod,
Remembering cowards feel alarm—
But heroes' souls are claimed by God.

Remember Seeger; Kilmer, too,
And all the lion-hearted band
Who bravely gave their sweet young lives
For Right—and France, the lily land.
And if God wills that you find rest
In some far field where poppies grow,
He'll know that you have done your best
And keep you near His throne's white
glow.

BROWN AND THE WAR FUND

Brown University has come through the Great War with honor but not without wounds.

Her sons have served on every front,—in the actual battle line of sea and land and sky; in those activities where preparation for battle was paramount; in those organizations which have carried on a wonderful welfare work for the fighting man; as members of those civilian bodies whose chief aim was to aid in the financing of the war and all its incidental activities.

And the college itself has served in other ways than through its sons;—but like its sons it has been faced with the necessity for sacrifice in order to make its service complete.

As a result of the transformation of the college into a training school for future officers of the Army and Navy, as a result of fitting the work of the college to the requirements of the reconstruction period, there is piling up from day to day the necessity for a war time emergency budget which, at the end of the current college year, will approximate \$150,000. (As a matter of fact, present indications point to an amount appreciably in excess of that sum).

With the coming of the armistice and the consequent changing of the plans of our Government with relation to the various Army and Navy training units among the colleges, Brown's situation takes on an even more serious aspect than before.

From the very outset of the new regime the College has been operating at a loss. That this would be the case was known to the men who have labored so hard and so effectively to fit our college to become a factor in winning the war and for the following period of reconstruction. But to them, as to all of us, the college's duty was clear, and they put it in the way of performing that duty.

In the first place Brown could not house and feed enough men, under the conditions necessarily imposed by the Government, to take care of her

'overhead' and so make expenses fit the income available from her own resources and government allowances.

So, starting with something *less* than the irreducible minimum, her condition grew more difficult to support as men were withdrawn from the campus to enter active service. As each man was withdrawn the income from the Government attached to that man ceased, while practically every expense (even the expense incidental to feeding him) continued. Nearly two hundred men were early withdrawn by the Army under these conditions.

Later followed the signing of the armistice, and with the discharging of men from the S. A. T. C. another considerable number either left or will soon leave the campus. These are men who were in attendance for special training rather than for the regular course. The College will be left, as 1919 comes around, with little more than 350 men students in attendance.

All through the current year the college has operated, and will have to continue to operate, with an extremely heavy overhead. For example,—the Government required that each class-room division should not exceed fifteen men. Brown's average in peace times has been thirty men. An immediate call for a 100 per cent increase in the teaching staff! This call has been partly met by cheerful, voluntary action by the regular faculty, who have assumed the extreme of added teaching burdens.

But this voluntary supply could not meet more than 50 per cent., perhaps, of the demand. New men had to be taken on, and cost of instruction per man increased materially.

New equipment had to be bought, — expensive equipment, — some of which will be of permanent use, some of which will not. Regular supplies had, since 1917-1918, gone soaring to the maximum war time point of price. All along the line the college was op-

erating at the "high peak" of expense and at the "low peak" of income.

That is the story in brief,—the story of a college that went to war, a college that came back from the battle line with honorable wounds; wounds in the form of a debt contracted with open eyes, with a full understanding of the consequences,—but contracted with high purpose and in a noble cause.

It is our purpose, as sons and friends of the College on the Hill, to see that this debt is wiped off the slate, and that our college is thereby enabled to march instead of marking time, to go on to a greater future instead of lagging behind for years and decades, dragged backward (perhaps downward) by a ball and chain of debt.

A BROWN OBSERVER AT THE SOLAR ECLIPSE

By Leah B. Allen, '07

Notwithstanding the absorbing interest of the war, the opportunities to observe a total solar eclipse in the United States on June 8, 1918, were not neglected. That was the first total eclipse of the sun visible in North America since 1900. The moon's shadow crossed the country diagonally from Washington to Florida, but as the eclipse came late in the afternoon in the Eastern States, places for observation were chosen in the West. Inasmuch as the sun's corona, an appendage of tenuous, unknown constituents, can only be observed during the brief moments when the sun is totally eclipsed and the coronal plumes and streamers are very different at different times, astronomers make great efforts to use the precious seconds of every available eclipse. This year Americans had the full responsibility, which at another time would have been shared by European visitors.

I shared in the observations of the Lick Observatory expedition at Goldendale, Washington. Goldendale is a pleasant little town on the plateau north of the Columbia river. It was in the central line of the shadow's path and atmospheric conditions had been predicted to be favorable. The equipment consisted of several cameras, ranging in focal length from one to forty feet. They were used to take direct photographs of the corona and to test the character of its light in a variety of ways. With a group of four cameras, the sky near the sun was photographed to search for the predicted "Einstein effect". That is, if light is subject to the attraction of gravitation, the apparent positions of the stars must be altered when their light passes close to the sun. Not all the results of the observation have yet been determined.

In the days preceding the eclipse, frequent rehearsals of the observations trained each person to do his part smoothly and confidently. The length of exposures were timed by the seconds which one person

counted within the hearing of all. My part was to expose eight plates with a short focus camera to photograph the faint outer regions of the corona. In the midst of the preparations for the eclipse, we were thrilled by the cable message to the Director, Dr. Campbell, announcing the aerial victories of his son, Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, the first American trained ace.

Shortly after totality, nearly the whole sky was covered with clouds; yet each person was in his place listening for the signal to begin the exposure. Then, as if by a miracle, the clouds opened wide, showing the thin bright line of the sun and a clear sky changing to a darker and darker blue. A flock of birds, seeing the rapidly coming shadow, flew frantically back and forth, not knowing whither to go to escape the terrifying darkness. It is impossible to convey the impression made on the human observer by the swift approach of darkness and the sudden appearance of the pearly light of the corona behind the black disk of the moon. The corona was shaped somewhat like an arrow head, pointed toward the East, forked toward the West. Little rosy protuberances appeared around the circumference of the moon. Those were really enormous clouds of glowing hydrogen in the sun's atmosphere and the photographs show fine lines of the corona arranged in the form of Gothic arches about each protuberance. To the unaided eye, the corona was visible to a distance of twice the solar diameter, and photographs show extensions as far as three times the sun's diameter; that is, between two and three million miles from the surface of the sun. The beauty of the corona was enhanced by the presence of Jupiter, a short distance east in line with the longest coronal streamer. Not only were the many spectators in Goldendale filled with awe and admiration, but experienced astronomers who had seen the corona several times were moved to tears by the beauty of the spectacle.

THE NEW CARNEGIE PENSION PLAN

By Robert P. Brown, '71

In the world's advance towards social betterment perhaps the most important step of recent years has been the effort to care for the aged, infirm or disabled in the various trades and professions by a system of pensions. In 1906 Mr. Carnegie stated that he regarded the salaries of the professors in our colleges as inadequate compared with those of other professions and gave a fund of ten million dollars to provide for suitable pensions for them when their age of retirement arrived; he later added five millions; and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching undertook the management of the fund with powers of administration limited only by the general object of the trust. After ten years of experience the Carnegie Foundation realized that its past plan of operation was neither feasible nor fair. It had accepted some 74 higher educational institutions out of a total of about 400 in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and granted to these and some individuals of the non-associated colleges, pensions for some \$750,000 annually, which was very near its income, so that it was obliged to call a halt.

The plan was unfair, as the whole income of the fund was paid out to the professors in less than 20 per cent. of the colleges, leaving about 80 per cent. of the higher educational teachers unprotected, whereas their claims seemed equally valid under the terms of the gift.

It was deemed advisable to change the whole system and a commission was appointed in 1916 to evolve a plan satisfactory to all concerned. This commission consisted of six trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, two appointees of the American Association of University Professors, and one each from the Association of American Universities, the National Association of State Universi-

ties and the Association of American Colleges.

The commission carefully studied the pension systems in various countries, especially those which had been in operation a long time and thus able to furnish reliable conclusions. The report of this commission, which was adopted by the Foundation in 1917, showed that a free pension system is neither practicable, fair nor permanent, and the commission accordingly has evolved an entirely new plan. Brushing aside all technicalities and intricacies, the plan is very simple and intelligible and offers to *all* the teachers in the colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, complete protection for themselves and their families against the shafts of outrageous fortune.

In order to enable the Carnegie Foundation to carry out its new plan and also to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the pensioners to whom it had already given allowances, the Carnegie Corporation, to which Mr. Carnegie gave 125 million dollars for the "advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding," has come to its assistance by the gift of one million dollars for the capital of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Company, and also eleven millions, which together with the Foundation's one million accumulation, will enable the Foundation to meet the liabilities already incurred under its old plan, and also renders feasible the consummation of the new plan as reported by the commission and accepted by the Foundation in 1918. The new plan is just, permanent and within the means of every teacher, and should be accepted by our college teachers readily and without delay, as it gives to each individual teacher complete protection by a hard and fast contract.

It is stated that of the young men

entering the teachers' profession at 30 years of age only one-half will live to enjoy a retirement pension, and therefore the younger men are carrying more than their share of the older men's pensions.

It was found that all free pension systems will inevitably become so burdensome that they eventually will fall of their own weight, and those relying upon them be disappointed, and therefore the only sound, permanent and comprehensive system was contributory, where the individual and the employer each contribute annually to a fund which with interest shall establish a pension at a certain age and give full protection to the holder and his family at all times and at a small cost. It was also assured that a teacher who expected his family to be protected after his retirement, should see that they were protected in case of his premature death during active service.

The Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. At the start the stock is held by the Carnegie Company, but as soon as the participation is adequate this stock will be turned over to an organization in which the teachers will be fully represented. It will in fact be a mutual company with no tontine features; that is, no advantage will accrue to anyone by the death of any of its members.

The new plan is a tripartite agreement. *First*, the teacher pays the premium on his life insurance up to \$10,000 at a net cost of the *mutual* risk, say about \$60 per annum on \$5,000; he also pays each year 5 per cent. of his salary towards his annual premium. These payments may be monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. *Second*, the teacher's college pays 5 per cent. of the amount of his salary annually towards his annuity, which means an increase of his compensation to that amount. *Third*, the Carnegie Foundation agrees to pay all the overhead and administration

expenses of the company and guarantees 4½ per cent. interest on the annuity accumulations. It also furnishes absolutely free one million dollars for the capital and surplus of the company, and pays the salaries and all other expenses. Moreover in case a teacher after five years of participation in the annuity benefit becomes disabled, it agrees to pay him two-thirds of his at that time salary for life or until his retiring period, and to carry his life insurance, without further payments of premiums by him. Each teacher has an individual contract based on age, *condition* and sex, and the annuity accumulations are a personal asset, which when he retires will be returned in such way as he may elect in his contract. It must be emphasized that this plan is not elaborated by the Carnegie Foundation alone, but by a commission of six of its trustees and five representatives of the teachers, and has been approved by all parties interested.

Mr. Carnegie expressed his idea when he made the initial gift in these words: "I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all professions is that of the teachers in our higher educational institutions." It will be noted from previously given figures that this Fund amounts now to twenty-eight million dollars, all coming from Mr. Carnegie and all devoted to the welfare of teachers and their families. It is one of the greatest and most praiseworthy benefactions of all times. As it is administered today it is detached from all personal influence and free from selection or favoritism. Its benefits are open to all teachers in our colleges, universities and technical schools. Any spirit of criticism which may have formerly existed should be eliminated and all institutions and teachers can now join with the managers of the Fund to forward the prospects of themselves and their fellow-teachers, for the success of the new plan depends largely on a general acceptance of its benefits.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

A lot of us were sent from the 42nd to the 41st Division to train replacements for other divisions. It is the Service of Supplies as distinct from the Zone of Advance. I was put in the Replacement Office and am connected now with the supply of men, being mostly around trains checking up and overseeing departing groups of all sizes at all hours.

Of course it was like leaving home to leave the regiment. I have the constant aching to get back to a combat division, my ambition being to get with a National Army regiment that needs experienced men. Three and a half months never further than two miles from the front line is lots of experience, including 53 days at the front.

Right after leaving the regiment I went to school and had a little of Plattsburg over again, though they weren't able to teach our crowd much of anything, but they did work us hard. I left the company in the line and they were in the line again when I got back up. That last shift was very hot and quite busy. Had four hours of real gas one morning from 2 to 6. There is lots more that is interesting about life at the front than back here that could be told, but there is considerable that one is willing to forget, such as the gas, the prisoners (some 17 and some 45), the shells 15 yards from you and the cooties.

Edward T. Willson, '18,
Lieutenant Replacement Office, 41st Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

(Lieut. Willson went to France with the "Rainbow Division," 168th Infantry, in November of 1917, and was transferred to the Replacement Office in the summer of 1918.)

With just a few minutes to spare, I want to send a word of tribute to old Brown and to the men who are

regularly attending the classes at that true American institution on College Hill. During the last few months that I have spent in hut and barrack, the two years I spent on Brunonia's campus have meant more and more to me. Now and then, when the Brown men of the Rhode Island Battalion gather for a spirited songfest, as individuals each one makes stronger his resolution to return to the student life of the University after laying aside the uniform of the U. S. A.

These are grim days for us all. What makes life a joy, what makes it worth living, is the thought that we may have an opportunity to engage in that great work of the World Reconstruction Period. It is in that work that the Brown men on the Hill to-day will undoubtedly play an important part. All of us "over here" hope to be with them in that wonderful task. What a day it will be when the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German, the Italian and the American have resumed social and economic relations; when these days of bitter hate, brought on by over four years of bloody strife, will be well forgotten; the Christian ideals of international feeling shall pervade the minds of those who are enemies to-day. That is the day for which all university men, all other men, must prepare. God grant them the desire, the mind, and the ability to assume those new responsibilities.

We are all in the best of health, all hoping for a speedy end to this war. Don't have any fear! In the pinch, Brown men will display their mettle. They are ever true to the everlasting ideals so firmly inculcated in their minds by association with all that Brown stands for. Best of luck to you all, from a loyal son of Brown.

Kenneth D. Johnson, '19,
with Battery C, 103 Field Artillery

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY IN WAR TIME

By Harry Lyman Koopman, Librarian

Cedant togae armis. The campus is now *Campus Martius ac Neptunius*. Most of the college gates are closed during the epidemic, and the rest are guarded, each by a khaki-clad soldier with a rifle on his shoulder. Even the platform before the door of the John Hay Library is guarded from 7:15 a. m. to 9:15 p. m. No one may enter or leave the building without a pass, and this rule applies to the President, the Faculty, and the members of the Library staff as strictly as to the rawest recruit. One who has the privilege of entering the John Hay Library will not notice much difference elsewhere, but in the reading room he will be struck either by its fullness or its emptiness. During the first two hours of the day every seat in the great room is filled. From 9:15 to 12:15 about 30 seats are left vacant at the east end of the room for "civilian" readers. From 12:15 to 5 p. m. the reading room comes near to realizing nature's abhorrence, a vacuum. During the two evening hours the room is again filled with a uniformed throng, to whose members, as the time drags by, another kind of "hay" becomes obviously more and more attractive. On the ringing of the college bell at quarter past the hour there is a recess of ten minutes. At twenty-five minutes past a smart sergeant calls the room to order and work begins again. What are the boys doing? The Government, in sending them to Brown and paying not only all their expenses but also wages, and

giving them training that will place them in line for officers' commissions, demands that they shall have two hours of supervised study for each hour of recitation. *Hinc illae lachrymae!* This study requirement is interpreted very conscientiously at Brown. Besides the sergeant, who is in the room to preserve order, there is also, at the request of the local military and naval command, a member of the Faculty who lends the occasion dignity and whatever else he can that seems appropriate. This attendance involves a real sacrifice of time and comfort for the Faculty, but it is loyally rendered, the list varying all the way from emeritus professors to instructors. So for most of its hours the University Library transforms itself into a study room. Even so, the presence of the books and magazines on the shelves of the reading room, and an academic quality in the atmosphere, we would fain believe, contribute something beyond and above the mere task-work of preparing for recitation. As for the rest, the Library is buying more books than ever to keep our scholars abreast of the vast new problems as well as the old; it is paying its staff better salaries than ever before; and its committee intends that when the war is over, the Library shall be as thoroughly prepared as foresight can make it to supply the needs of professors and students for information on the still more complex problems that will crowd in the train of peace.

EXTENSION COURSES

Brown University will offer extension courses this year as usual, in spite of war conditions. The new courses began in the week of November 11th; each class meeting once a week. Those courses which count toward the newly established degree of bachelor of education will occupy a two-hour period. In other courses the lecture will be one hour in length. The following subjects are offered:

English Composition, Prof. Benedict.

English Literature, Prof. Bronson.
Psychology — Testing Efficiency, Prof. Colvin.
Modern Social Studies, Prof. Dealey.
The Middle East, Prof. Fowler.
Elementary Spanish, Prof. Johnson.
Books of the World War, Prof. Koopman.
Food for the Nation at War, Prof. Mitchell.
The Animal Kingdom, Prof. Walter.
Accounting: Theory and Practice, Mr. G. F. Hamilton.
Economic Problems in the World War, Dr. H. Hansen.
French Conversation, M. E. R. Massey.
Sunday School Organization and Instruction, Dr. E. Bratcher.

THE BROWN BED IN FRANCE

That the Brown University bed in France is serving its intended purpose is shown in the following correspondence. At least two wounded French soldiers have occupied and appreciated it.

American Red Cross Military Hospital
No. 1,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.
4th January, 1918.

Mr. Ira Barrows,
15 Maiden Lane,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to give you some news of the occupant of the bed so generously endowed by Brown University at the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1. It is at present occupied by a corporal, Clément B——, 28 years old, in the 137ème d'Infanterie, who was badly wounded last October by an éclat d'obus at the Fort de la Malmaison. His left foot was fractured and he had also a piece of shell in his left knee. Two operations were necessary at the front before he was brought to this hospital, where he has made great progress. He is most grateful for all the treatment he has received and is particularly so to his kind benefactor in America. Before the war he was a farmer in the Commune de Venanceau (Vendée), where he lived with his wife and small daughter.

Trusting it will interest you to receive some news of the wounded soldier who is actually benefiting by the kindness and generosity of "Brown University," I am,
Very truly yours,

FRANCIS J. OTIS,
Special Secretary.
American Red Cross Military Hospital
No. 1
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.

21st June, 1918.

Mr. Ira Barrows,
15 Maiden Lane,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

May I enclose herewith a few words of thanks from the present occupant of the bed so generously endowed by you in this hospital in the name of Brown University, trusting that you will be interested to hear from this grateful wounded soldier.

Very truly yours,
FRANCIS J. OTIS,
Special Secretary.
(Translation.)

Sir:

I feel genuine pleasure in writing you these few lines. I am a French soldier and have fought since 1914, I was recently wounded during a fight which took place June 3, 1918. Following my removal from the front I have come to convalesce in an American hospital, where I am in room 262, bed No. 7. The bed in which I have passed comfortable hours is the one which belongs to you and which you support.

How honored I am to find myself there! I wish moreover to add my sincere thanks for your encouraging aid in achieving that brilliant victory.

UN SOLDAT FRANCAIS.

MR. TINGLEY'S WILL

By the will of Samuel H. Tingley of Providence, Brown University receives \$10,000. Other bequests are \$100,000 to the city for its park system; Rhode Island Hospital, \$10,000; First Congregational Society, \$1000; American Unitarian Society of Boston, \$50,000 for general purposes; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., \$2000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, \$2000.

The residue of the estate is left to the Providence Public Library. The will states that if the residue amounts to more than \$50,000 the testator asks that it be utilized by the library corporation as follows: "I should be glad to have the trustees of said library apply the larger part thereof to the purchase of land in some good locality and the erection thereon of suitable buildings to provide comfortable and healthful homes with

modern conveniences and good sanitary arrangements for the use of such worthy people who desire to hire small but comfortable tenements or apartments of moderate size at a moderate rental, the incomes of such tenements and estates,

after payment of all expenses and repairs necessary to maintain the same at all times in good order and condition, to be applied to the uses of the said Providence Public Library."

CLASS AGENTS DISCUSS WAR FUND

Loyal Brown men, representing classes from 1855 to 1918, met for dinner at the University Club in Providence on Monday evening, December 9, to lay plans for the raising of Brown's Emergency War Fund of \$150,000. The meeting was marked by enthusiasm and earnestness. The Committee had invited 58 representatives of the various classes. Of this number 55 accepted and were present at the initial meeting.

President Faunce was present and with him, at the speakers' table, sat Dean Randall and Professors Kenerson and Mead, representing the Faculty, Rear Admiral Edwards of the Naval Unit, General Abbot and Captain Borden of the Army Unit, Richard B. Comstock, the toastmaster of the evening, W. C. Wyckoff, chairman of the War Emergency Fund, and former Senator Henry F. Lippitt, a class agent of the Fund. The class agents were seated in social groups about the dining-room. Between courses, an informal quartette entertained with Brown songs and some of the stirring songs of the camps.

With the dinner as a prelude, the toastmaster, paying a glowing tribute to Brown and her leadership, introduced the first speaker of the evening, President Faunce. Dr. Faunce told of the great changes which had taken place at Brown during the war, of the significance and importance of Brown's service, and of the problems which faced her as she passed the transition between war and reconstruction.

"Brown has gone into this war all over. She kept nothing back. The whole college said to the Government: 'How can we serve you?—our buildings, our teachers, our equipment, everything we have is at your service.' Not only did she send her students to the war—she went to war herself." He told of the contract with the Government, and the changes in the curriculum which this made necessary, the additions which had to be made to the teaching force and the resultant new expenses; then the sending of increment after increment of the student soldiers to training camps, and at last the demobilization of the army and naval units and the consequent disruption of a system which had been established at such great cost.

He concluded by saying "Brown will lose more than 200 students at the end of this month, reducing the total to less than 400, the smallest number we have had since I was a student. You are men facing great problems in your business, but you are not facing any greater financial problems than your Alma Mater. Brown doesn't apologize to anybody, doesn't get down on her knees to anybody. She has gone head over heels into this war, but this was not done rashly, for the New England temperament would not permit that. Brown has tried to do her duty and I believe you will do yours."

A telegram was read from Charles E. Hughes, expressing his sympathy with the movement at Brown and his regret at his inability to be present. Captain Borden, the next speaker, spoke of the military work at the University and praised the temper and spirit of Brown's student army. The significance of Brown's "aggressive adaptation" was described by Professor Mead. Professor Kenerson told of the war work which had been carried on by the Engineering Department and pointed out the possibilities in the college for continued effective national service. Ex-Senator Lippitt declared that Brown "is not the largest nor the wealthiest college in the country, but every decade has found it bigger and better. Brown University crowns the hill and dominates the city, physically and intellectually."

The last speaker was Walter C. Wyckoff, chairman of the Fund Committee. Mr. Wyckoff reviewed the organization of the movement and explained the methods which would be followed in the campaign. He expressed his enthusiastic conviction that the fund would be oversubscribed if the alumni could be convinced of the necessity of their generous support.

Those who were present came away with a new admiration for their Alma Mater, a new respect for the solid loyalty of all Brown men, and a firm conviction that the War Emergency Fund would meet with sure success. The first meeting of the class agents of the Brown War Emergency Fund was a tribute alike to the energy and wisdom of the committee and the whole-hearted spirit of the alumni.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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Robert P. Brown, Treas., Providence, R. I.

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JANUARY, 1919

The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake to return manuscripts sent to it for publication unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage.

HONORARY DEGREES

Now that our soldiers and sailors are coming home, what is to be the attitude of the American colleges to them in the matter of honorary degrees? Are those who have won special military fame to be recognized by the grant of these academic distinctions also?

The question is one that the Alumni Monthly does not propose to answer. We merely ask it. We imagine that those whose business it is to grant honorary degrees have already taken it into consideration.

The whole problem of fitting honorary degrees to achievement appears,

however, to be involved, and is fairly open to discussion. Our existing degrees often fail to meet existing needs. Here, for instance, is a man who has won national reputation as the head of a great commercial or transportation company. He is a captain of industry in the best and truest sense. What shall the college do to honor him? He is not a master of arts in the old-fashioned meaning of the phrase, nor a doctor of science or literature or philosophy, nor of laws. Yet there is no other degree to bestow upon him. It has sometimes been said that there ought to be such a degree as doctor of achievement, but even that phrase is awkward and unsatisfactory. And now that we have a new group of distinguished alumni with whom to deal—heroes from the battlefield, what existing mastership or doctorate is adequate to express their service or our appreciation of it? It seems as if a new grade of official honor ought to be established to meet this new academic emergency.

There is also the question of honoring non-graduates. We have in mind a Brown man who left college before the expiration of his course and who has made a notable name for himself in journalism. Beside us as we write is a copy of a great metropolitan newspaper with a first-page dispatch from Paris describing the President's magnificent reception in that city. The newspaper prints the dispatch in large type, double-ledged. It puts the correspondent's name conspicuously at the top. The dispatch is well and gracefully written. It is a good piece of literature. And it represents only an ordinary day's work in the life of the writer. That is, while the occasion which it describes is of course unique, it reaches no level of craftsmanship much above the author's daily average. We hold no brief for this particular correspondent, but, on looking into the Historical Catalogue, we are glad to find that, eleven years after his class was graduated, his degree was granted him by special vote. What should

be the attitude of Brown University in general toward men of this sort who having for one or another reason left college before their diplomas were awarded have "made good" and are a credit to themselves and to us?

And here is another aspect of the problem. It is oftentimes the irony of fate that of two men equally endowed, equally worthy of our recognition, one, by what seems the mere chance of fortune, attains to public praise while the other remains obscure and unrecognized. How shall the American college distinguish between them? Shall it accept the popular verdict? Shall it offer its honorary degrees to the men who have actually been elected to office, who have already reached some obvious goal of success, or shall it "go behind the returns" and seek out the deserving ones who are doing good work in inconspicuous places? Here again the Alumni Monthly does not propose to answer its own question. There is something to be said on both sides. If a man fails of public recognition, is there something lacking in his equipment? On the other hand, may not his obscurity be entirely honorable—due in part to his unwillingness to go about the world blowing his own trumpet?

We—the editor—sometimes amuse ourselves contriving lists of men whom we would be glad to see honored with collegiate degrees. We like to invent gracious phrases summing up their titles to recognition, following afar off the rhetorical precision and discrimination to which President Faunce has so long accustomed us. On the whole we find ourselves inclining to honor those (at these private and mental Commencements of ours) who have made promising beginnings rather than those whose talents and attainments have been universally proclaimed. It is sometimes said that a man's Alma Mater is among the last to admit his rank among the immortals. We have no special case in mind, and certainly are not thinking of Brown at the mo-

ment. But it appears to us that every American college ought to be quick to welcome Young Achievement. This carries with it a certain danger. A man's early promise may not be fulfilled. He may never broaden into more consummate greatness. But at least he has started on the high road to success. He has been worthy, up to a given point, of collegiate approval. And why should we wait until he is full of honors and years, when he may care little for his university's stamp of endorsement?

A good many years ago, when the Alumni Monthly was young and brash, it committed a grave error of speech. It actually said something of this kind: "Why not give an honorary degree to Isaac Nelson Ford?" We offer our belated apologies to the President and Fellows. We even yet tingle as we remember the shock this impropriety of suggestion occasioned and the repercussion upon us. Mr. Ford, however, received his degree at the succeeding Commencement—very likely it had long before been decided upon; and one of Brown's most accomplished litterateurs, whose daily contributions to the New York Tribune from London were wells of English undefiled, was fittingly honored.

There are no doubt at the present time graduates of all our American colleges who have not been publicly laurelled by their Cherishing Mothers and who at moments feel that they have been ungraciously neglected. We do not know by what methods the authorized grantors of degrees reach their conclusions, but we are of the opinion that in many instances there ought to be a more careful and systematic survey of the field and that suggestions from the alumni body should be welcomed when it is evident that these suggestions are not based on mere friendship or disingenuous log-rolling.

BROWN IN THE WAR

The Government must carry on all

its activities on the basis of a definite system.

When the circumstances of a government agent do not dovetail perfectly with this system sacrifice by the agent becomes necessary.

Brown has sacrificed, to aid the nation.

Brown's sacrifice should be taken by every Brown man as *his* sacrifice.

Subscription to the War Emergency Fund is a splendid form of acceptance of this fact.

BACK COPIES WANTED

We thank our friends who sent in several of the October, 1917, numbers of the Alumni Monthly for binding,

as we requested. We now find that we are short on a few other issues and would be gratified to get four copies of the number for June, 1916; three of the January, 1917, issue and three of the issue of February, 1917.

BERRIMAN'S GIFT TO BROWN

Lieutenant Berriman, Brown '20, dead on the field of honor, bequeathed \$1000 to the Alma Mater he had known but for a year.

Happier men who live in a safe and happier world because of the price paid by men like Berriman will not be slow to give the dollars Brown *must* have to come out of the world war uncrippled.

MATHEMATICS AND THE WAR

By Professor C. H. Currier

The Committee on Education and Special Training established by the War Department has produced radical changes in college curricula through its regulations as interpreted by regional directors and enforced by a staff of inspectors. Thus some departments have been almost entirely "deleted by the censor."

Mathematics has, however, been recognized by the Army and the Navy as a subject with which every officer candidate should be familiar. The Regional Director for New England has in fact ruled that any course in Mathematics can be counted as an "allied subject" in the Government plan.

In addition to conducting eight classes in Navigation for the N. T. U., the department has at present nineteen sections to whom trigonometry is being taught. Later these students will learn the elements of analytical geometry and calculus. There are also several classes taking more advanced work in calculus. Courses for specialists in mathematics have been reduced in number, but not entirely eliminated.

Among new courses this year is one on Artillery Firing Data, designed to help

in meeting the demand for a large number of artillery officers. This course is in charge of Professor C. H. Currier and is based on the official text-books in use at artillery training camps. The enrollment in the course for the first term is about fifty students. The army authorities at Fort Adams have promised cordial co-operation.

The additional work assumed by the Department of Mathematics and the temporary transfer of Professor T. H. Brown to the Department of Naval Science has led to the appointment to the staff of four new men. They are A. B. Frizell (Ph. D., University of Kansas), formerly instructor at Harvard and other colleges; W. R. Burwell (Brown '15), Rhodes scholar at Oxford and more recently engaged in statistical work in Washington; Theodore A. Cornell (Brown 1903), who comes from the Technical High School, Providence; and C. R. Adams (Brown 1918). Further assistance is rendered by A. H. Jones, Associate Professor of Logic, and John Shapley, instructor in Art, who are each giving six hours per week to the instruction in Mathematics.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

FACULTY

Professor Frederick Slocum, of the class of 1895, who from 1900 to 1909 was assistant professor of astronomy at Brown, has returned to the University as professor of naval science. Professor Slocum has been instructor and assistant professor at the Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, and professor of astronomy at Wesleyan University. Last year he spent teaching under the Shipping Board at New London, Conn. .

Herbert F. Davison, '05, formerly a teacher in the Pawtucket High School since 1908, has come to Brown as assistant professor of chemistry.

Sidney Wilmot, '09, has been appointed assistant professor of applied mechanics.

William R. Burwell, '15, has been appointed instructor in mathematics. Mr. Burwell spent one year as Rhodes scholar at Oxford, and since then has been in Washington in the Division of Statistics.

Professor Theodore F. Collier is absent as a Y. M. C. A. secretary in France, and Professor Elmer C. Griffiths of William Jewell College is taking his place as acting professor of history.

Clarence R. Johnson, '09, has been appointed instructor in social science. After graduation, Mr. Johnson spent three years teaching at Robert College, Constantinople, two years as Y. M. C. A. secretary in France, and one year as professor of French at Colby College.

Among other appointments are: I. G. Smith, '18, instructor in engineering; F. N. Tompkins, '18, assistant in electrical engineering; Albert E. Dillingham, '18, instructor in chemistry; Mrs. Ruth Linda Allen, instructor in English; and Miss Edith V. Edwards, '16, secretary of the School of Education.

President Faunce is a member of the National Committee of the United States for the restoration of the University of Louvain.

Professor Raymond C. Archibald of Brown University has recently been elected Editor-in-Chief of the American Mathematical Monthly, which is the official journal of the Mathematical Association of America. Professor Archibald has been one of the Board of Editors for the past

two years, as well as a member of the Council of the Association. He is also a member of the Council of the American Mathematical Society and one of the editors of its official organ—the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society. The Mathematical Monthly is devoted to matters of interest to teachers of Mathematics in colleges, and has the largest circulation of all mathematical periodicals in the country. Professor Archibald is the author of Bulletin 1917, No. 27, of the U. S. Bureau of Education: The Training of Teachers of Mathematics. Washington, 1918. This forms a volume of 289 pages and sets forth the methods in vogue in 18 counties.

Dr. H. H. York spoke on "Recent Observations on the White Pine Blister Rust" at the meeting of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, Dec. 12.

The marriage of Professor Walter Goodnow Everett, '85, and Miss Clara Elizabeth Comstock, '95, took place at the home of the bride, 550 Broad st., on Dec. 11.

The Faculty have adopted the following resolutions: "The Faculty of Brown University have learned with sorrow of the death of Egbert Foster Tetley, the first member of the teaching staff of the University to give his life in the service of the United States during the present war. Entering Brown University in 1913, Mr. Tetley received the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1916; during the following year he was assistant in the Department of Arts. He entered the Plattsburg training camp in May, 1917, and won a commission as second lieutenant. He sailed for France with his regiment, the Forty-Seventh Infantry of the Regular Army, in May, 1918. He was killed in action on the tenth of August, near Fismes, while participating in an attack against machine-gun nests. Of stainless character and attractive personality, Lieutenant Tetley commended himself to his colleagues by his steadiness and fidelity, his modest bearing and evenness of temperament. He was among the first to hear his country's summons, and offered himself with quiet yet intense devotion. In him shone clear the spirit of the young manhood of America, hating war, but willing to make the supreme sacrifice in war for the sake of a just and lasting peace. To his memory the Faculty offer this simple tribute."

ALUMNI

1861

John Williams Rogers died, Sept. 18, 1918, at Mansfield, Mass., of heart trouble. He was 78 years old, having been born on Dec. 20, 1839, in the house in which he had since lived, the home of his parents, John

and Eliza Ann (Williams) Rogers. He was educated in the local schools, Pierce Academy, Middleboro, and Brown University. He entered the employ of his father, who founded the straw industry in Mansfield, and inherited his father's business interests. Under the name of *Comey & Co.* he was first associated with John F. and Preston *Comey* and D. E. *Harding*. After severing his relation with this firm, in about nine years he became associated with J. F. *Comey* under the same firm name. *Comey & Co.* became famous throughout the country in the straw industry. They had offices in New York and for many years did a large and thriving business; and the firm still existed at the time of Mr. Rogers's death. For years *Comey & Co.* were the industrial backbone of Mansfield. In his earlier life Mr. Rogers was a baseball enthusiast. He was captain of the *Anawan nine*, which once accepted a challenge to play the *Trimountains* on Boston Common. Some of the boys were without shoes and the city lads dubbed the team "*Barefoot Rangers*," but the Mansfield players won. Mr. Rogers was a lieutenant of Co. H, 7th Massachusetts Regiment, in the Civil War. He was promoted to the captaincy while at home on a furlough but did not accept the promotion. He was a great hunter and fisher all his life, a true lover of out-of-doors life. After retiring from business he spent much time in the woods and fields, frequently accompanied by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Martha Jane Martin. Only a few days before his death they went on a fishing trip to Norton Reservoir, Mr. Rogers rowing with his accustomed skill. He was much interested in the Congregational church, although not a member. His charity was in secret and was much more extensive than was generally known. Mr. Rogers is survived by his wife and a sister, Mrs. D. E. *Harding*. In college he was president of his class, president of Delta Kappa Epsilon in 1861, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He left college in his senior year to enlist in the war, and received his degree while absent. After retiring from business Mr. Rogers was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. J. W. *Comey*, '98, of the *Comey Real Estate Corporation*, New York, writes the *Monthly*: "He was a partner of my father for over forty years. . . His father, John Rogers, was one of the founders of the Massachusetts straw hat manufacture. The firm or concern therefore had practically a continuous existence of about eighty years."

1872

Noble B. Judah died in Chicago, December 10, 1918. His son, Lieutenant-Colonel Noble B. Judah, Jr., '04, is serving in the American Army in France.

1873

Daniel Rhodes of San Diego, Cal., died

of heart failure, Nov. 3, 1918, aged 76. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. and later received his A. M. He was in the United States military service 1864-65, reaching the rank of second lieutenant. He was a student at Rochester Theological Seminary, 1874-75, professor of Latin at Central University and teacher of the high school at Pella, Iowa; a Sunday school missionary in Colorado, a civil engineer at Denver, and a special examiner in the Bureau of Pensions at Washington for many years. In college he was a member of Delta Upsilon.

1875

Henry E. Goddard died in June, 1918, at Brockton, Mass., his native place and always his home. He had been first minister and then doctor, and was successful in both professions. He organized the Goddard Hospital in Brockton and devoted the best years of his life to hospital work. Goddard entered college in the Sophomore year, coming to Brown from Cornell, and was an enthusiastic college and class man always. His classmates will recall the tall, sedate figure, the keen and analytic mind, and the kindly spirit which marked him as a boy and continued through a long and unusually busy and useful life.

1877

Rev. Patrick Whitney died, Dec. 12, 1918, in Toronto, Ontario, after a long illness. His nephew, Rev. Fr. William P. Tally, of St. Matthew's Church, Auburn, officiated at his funeral services in Toronto, and a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated in SS. Peter's and Paul's Cathedral, Providence, on Dec. 19. Rev. Fr. Whitney was born in Ireland and came to Providence with his parents, the late Michael and Margaret Whitney, when a small boy. He entered Brown in 1873, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1877. He was later awarded the degree of A. M. After graduating from Brown he went to Rome and Genoa, where he continued his studies, being ordained to the priesthood in 1881, in Rome. Soon after he was assigned to the Archdiocese of Toronto, where he had since remained. While in Providence, he was for a time President of the old Brownson Lyceum and also taught in LaSalle Academy. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Phillip Tally of Providence.

1881

Charles E. Hughes is counsel for the Commercial Cable Co. in its injunction suit to prevent Postmaster General Burleson from assuming control of its marine cable system.

1883

Not long ago a correspondent at Camp Devens wrote: "There is probably no man in this section of the country who receives as frequent visual evidence of the war activity of the concern with which he is identified as Lewis Dexter, a native of Provi-

dence and graduate of Brown University. Mr. Dexter is agent of the Stark Mills at Manchester, N. H., which since long before the United States entered the war have been engaged in the manufacture of khaki uniform and tent cotton fabric to the exclusion of all other material. Mr. Dexter takes a deep interest in the New Hampshire and particularly the Manchester contingent here as well as in the progress and military efficiency of the soldiers from his native State and city. He is one of the directors of the Manchester Y. M. C. A. and as such keeps in touch with the work of the association in this cantonment."

1884

Hermon Carey Bumpus, president of Tufts College since September, 1914, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the trustees of the college. Dr. Bumpus will not necessarily leave the college at once, but it is his wish that a successor be elected as soon as possible, and certainly before the opening of the new academic year next September. When he is relieved of his duties he plans to devote his time to rest and study, and possibly to travel, in all of which directions his interests lie, particularly in view of the fact that during the past four years—as trying years as the college has ever faced—Dr. Bumpus has had almost no vacation. The administration of Dr. Bumpus at Tufts has been marked by intensive rather than extensive growth of the college. No new departments have been added, no new buildings of consequence erected, and no great money-raising campaigns inaugurated, but it is significant that despite the financial troubles in which most colleges have found themselves during this war period, Tufts has been able to close each year without a deficit. It has been the president's aim, as expressed in both his speeches and his writings, to make the college of greater service to the community and to its constituency. A scientist himself, Dr. Bumpus has interested himself in the development of new war courses in chemistry and biology in an effort to have these departments contribute more largely to the national war cause. He has stood sponsor for a sharp revision of entrance requirements, so that the student of the good high school is no longer forced to narrow specialization in order to enter college. In his time, too, the medical school has been put partly on a graduate basis and the dental school course lengthened from three to four years. An able executive, President Bumpus has been as popular with his faculty as with his students and alumni. President Bumpus went to Tufts from the University of Wisconsin, where he had been business manager. He is a son of Lourin A. Bumpus, who was well known as city missionary of Boston, and received his early training in the Boston public schools. He prepared for college at the

Dorchester High School. Entering Brown University, his tendency was toward sciences, but he won an acquaintance, often intimate, with officers in other branches, and he did not neglect "the humanities." Having finished his graduate work at Brown, he was elected professor of biology at Olivet College, Michigan, which position he resigned in order to continue his scientific work. At the founding of Clark University he was made fellow, and received the first doctor's degree conferred by that institution. In the meantime the old Annisquam laboratory had been moved to Woods Hole. Dr. Bumpus was appointed assistant director, and came into intimate relation with those who were interested in extending the influence of this educational and scientific institution now grown to be the leading laboratory of its kind in the world. In 1890 President E. Benjamin Andrews called Dr. Bumpus to Brown, and a new department was organized. Although nominally a department of comparative anatomy, intimate relations were established with the Rhode Island Hospital, with the laboratories at Woods Hole, and with the municipal and State governments. Thus the department covered a wide range of science, making it possible to inaugurate a medical preparatory course. Having had training in research and in administrative methods, with a broad and often intimate acquaintance with investigators throughout the country, Dr. Bumpus was in 1902 made director of the American Museum of Natural History, a position which led to his appointment on the faculty of pure science at Columbia University. He also became connected with other organizations, such as the New York Academy of Sciences, the Peary Arctic Club, the National Audubon Society, etc. During his stay in New York, the scientific staff of the museum was doubled, the annual attendance reached a million, and the endowment was increased threefold. In 1911 Dr. Bumpus was elected business manager of the University of Wisconsin, which position he held until he went to Tufts in 1914. In recognition of his scientific and educational work, President Bumpus has been made a member of many scientific societies. He has been a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University and a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, of the Biological Laboratory of Harpswell, Me., and was for several years a trustee of the Brooklyn Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor and of the Rhode Island Hospital. He has been president of the American Morphological society, the American Society of Biologists, the Rhode Island Audubon Society, the Fourth International Fishery Congress and the American Association of Museums. He has received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Brown University and from Tufts, and the degree of doctor of laws from Clark University.

1888

Clarence G. Hamilton, lecturer and associate professor of music at Wellesley College, publishes through the Oliver Ditson Company: "Piano Teaching: Its Principles and Problems;" "Outlines of Music History;" and "Sound and Its Relation to Music." Critics speak in high terms of these three books.

1890

Rev. Frederick E. Stockwell is minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J.

1893

A wide circle of friends east and west were very greatly shocked to learn of the sudden death of Professor Frank A. Updyke, of Dartmouth College, on Friday, September 20th. Although troubled by heart ailments for the past year, his work had gone forward normally and the summer vacation had been delightfully spent in war gardening and in visiting friends at various New England points. The approach of college work excited pleasant anticipations. On the morning of the twentieth he remarked that he would be glad to take up college duties again because he was feeling so well and so much like work. During the forenoon of the day he worked in the college library preparatory to meeting classes the following morning, and returned at the noon hour for luncheon. While preparing to sit down at the table he fell, and was gone when friends reached his side. Professor Updyke was born in Pennsylvania in 1866. At the age of twelve he was left an orphan and made his home thereafter with an uncle and aunt for whom he cherished a fond appreciation through life. Through the friendship of Mrs. F. E. R. Linfield, whose husband, George E. Linfield, was principal of Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, Mr. Updyke went to Wayland as a student. After graduation and post-graduate study in that institution, he taught Greek there for a year or so, and then entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1893. Having completed his course at Brown he taught Greek and Latin for several years in the Atlanta Baptist Seminary in Atlanta, Ga., finally returning to Wayland Academy to teach Latin. Meanwhile he pursued courses at Brown in absentia and received the degree of A. M. In 1904 he returned to Brown University for post-graduate study. After spending two years there he went abroad to study for one year. Upon his return, in 1907, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and became an instructor at Dartmouth College. His rise at Dartmouth was rapid and he was made a full professor two years ago. Following his return from Europe he was

invited to give a course of lectures at Johns Hopkins University, which lectures were afterward published in book form under the title "The Diplomacy of the War of 1812." Professor Updyke's reputation as a teacher and writer in the sphere of political science and international law was continually increasing. Clear-thinking, comprehensive grasp, patient effort made him a recognized authority in those subjects. Professor Updyke was a splendid teacher. He possessed thorough knowledge. He knew how to express his thought. He co-operated with his students in such a manner as to establish their interest in the subject, and knew how to demand effort on their part which resulted in attainment. Meanwhile he won the personal friendship of his students so that they sought the companionship of his home, in which they were made most welcome by both Professor and Mrs. Updyke. So constant were the approaches of his students for advice on life problems that he was led to set aside several hours each week during which he welcomed visits and in which all sorts of confidences and plans were discussed. Dr. Updyke was a loyal Dartmouth supporter. He entered very conscientiously into all phases of college and community life. Through his work on Faculty committees he contributed largely to the life of the institution. He was a force gladly recognized in the religious, fraternal, social and athletic life of the college. Above all, he was great in character. He was a real Christian in the broadest sense of the term. The writer was associated with him in the intimacies of a very close friendship for more than twenty-five years and knew him as such relationship permitted. His thoughts were always pure and noble. He was unselfish. He possessed a strong faith in God and in his fellowmen. His plans were always those of service for others. He understood worship and entered therein devoutly. All who came in contact with him felt an inspiration to better things. The Christian Church, higher education, the state, the circle of good men, have all suffered great loss in the passing of this capable, faithful, noble teacher and friend. While his body rests beneath the protecting shade of a large cathedral pine near the college campus, students and friends everywhere will work with a loftier spirit and a wider outreach because he lived.

Peter C. Wright

Hartford, Conn., October 10.

Col. Archibald C. Matteson was marshal of the Britain's Day parade in Providence, Dec. 7.

Rev. Edwin Bailey Dolan has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Holyoke, Mass., to become the general missionary to the Aided Churches of the

Massachusetts Baptist Convention. He entered on his new duties Oct. 1.

1894

Major George Warren Gardiner has been transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., where he is chief of the Surgical Service of Evacuation Hospital 48. Mrs. Gardiner (a former special student at Brown) has been staying at Chattanooga, Tenn., in order to be near him.

1898

Miss Gladys Locke and Charles H. George, 2nd, were married recently by the Rev. Edward Holyoke of Calvary Baptist Church of Providence, the home of the bridegroom's father, James Augustus George, 98 Bowen street. Mr. and Mrs. George will live at 218 Medway street, Providence. The Providence News says: "As a society note, the above is all that is necessary, and if Charley George had his way the story would end there with a one-line head. To the general every-day sort of person in Providence, the article means little and probably should be relegated to the Woman's Page. To insurance men and brokers about the city, it means a lot. To the Brown grads and former members of athletic teams on the hill it is a mountain of information. It means that Charley George, the genial fellow who led the cheering for every Brown team since 1896 up to a few years ago, is after a little cheering himself. Every Brown man everywhere will stop a minute when he reads this and give a cheer for the cheerer. Charley's bride is the daughter of the Rev. Edward E. Locke of Bass River, Nova Scotia, but she has been a resident of Providence for the last eight years. Mr. George is connected with E. L. Wilson & Co., insurance brokers in the Industrial Trust Company building. The wedding was a quiet family affair, Charley being a modest sort of fellow. The couple were unattended."

1899

Freeman Putney, Jr. has a short story in the All Story Weekly for December 7th, entitled Widow Griscom's Return.

At the New Jersey State High School Conference, held on Nov. 22-23, at the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, Mellinger E. Henry of Dickinson High School made the opening address of the discussion: "Urgent Reforms in the Teaching and Administration of English." Mr. Henry was appointed a member of the executive committee of the Association of English Teachers.

Arthur H. Blanchard has been elected President of the American Road Builders' Association and also President of the National Highway Traffic Association.

Warren Bigelow is now Major, A. G. D., 160th Depot Brigade, Camp Custer, Mich.

The death of Edward S. Hanson at Taunton, Mass., is reported.

Russell Crosley Lowell, an instructor and department head in science and mathematics in Technical and English High Schools in this city for the past 17 years, has been appointed Director of Vocational Education in the schools of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Lowell graduated from Brown with the degree of mechanical engineer, and, after preparation for teaching, went to the Technical High School in 1901, where he became head of the mathematics and science departments. Later he held the same positions at English High School. He has served as president of the Providence Engineering Society and chairman of that organization's committee on vocational education.

1902

Dr. Charles A. Reese and Mlle. Gabrielle de Séré de Lanauze were married at Chateau de Cadillac, near Bordeaux, on October 29th. Dr. Reese has been engaged in medical service in France since March, 1917.

1903 adv.

V. S. Babasianian has been granted leave of absence by Lehigh University, to be engaged in research on gases used in chemical warfare. His work is in The Research Division of The American University Experiment Station at Washington, D. C., and his address in that city is 4131 Harrison st.

1904

B. H. Buxton has been cited for bravery at Chateau Thierry and made captain in the 103d Machine Gun Battalion.

Charles W. Hunt is at present living at 531 W 124 st., New York City. He is vice principal of the Horace Mann School and instructor in Education in Teachers' College. Both these institutions are a part of Columbia University. A daughter, Margaret, was born June 9, 1918.

1905

Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold Spicer of Providence announce the birth of a son, William Arnold Spicer, Jr., on Dec. 14.

1906

Professor Herbert E. Cory of the English Department, University of California, has been granted sabbatical leave of absence to serve on the War Labor Policies Board, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. While Professor Cory's vocation is the teaching of English, he has had as his avocation for a number of years the intensive study of labor problems. He will live during the winter and spring in Baltimore, going to and fro to Washington, and his address, while in the East, will be in care of Dr. Trigart Burrow, "The Tuscany," 40th st. and Stony Run Lane, Baltimore, Md.

1908

At last reports S. S. Winslow was a captain in the Coast Artillery, Regular Army, and adjutant of the Coast Artillery garrison

at Fort Mills, Corregidor, Philippine Islands.

Wade C. West holds a commission as captain of engineers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and at last accounts was chief engineer of the Bureau of Public Works of the Philippine Islands. His address was 602 Tennessee st., Manila, P. I.

1909

Edwin B. Mayer, Captain Q. M. C., Housing and Health Division, War Dept., Washington, was assistant to the director of the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board for nine months after we entered the war, but lately resigned to accept his present position. His address is 310 Willard courts, Washington, D. C.

John W. Mayhew was for some time first lieutenant of the Philippines Constabulary.

William P. Dodge is a captain in the Ordnance Department at Washington.

1910

On September 30, 1918, George Luther Pierce died at his home, 3181 Pawtucket ave., East Providence. His death was due to pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church of East Providence, of the St. Andrew's Lodge of Masons, and of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. He was employed in the traffic engineering department of the Providence Telephone Company. He leaves a wife, Ruth Brooks, and a two-year-old son, George Raymond.

John H. Forrist, teacher of English in Technical High School, died at his home, 19 Stanwood st., Dec. 1, from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. He was in his 31st year and had been ill only a week. Funeral services were held at the home of his wife's mother, Mrs. William R. Babcock, 145 Lexington ave., Dec. 5, Rev. J. H. Robinette, assistant rector of Grace Church, officiating. Burial was at Foxboro, Mass. Mr. Forrist was graduated from Technical High School in 1906 and remained at Brown a year to get an A. M. degree. During the years from 1909 to 1912 he had been instructor at Technical High School, and after a year at Pawtucket High School returned to Technical.

Second Lieutenant Edward S. Spicer, Quartermaster Corps, is at present detailed at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., in connection with the experimental woolen research laboratories.

1912

E. O. Adams is in the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

1914

Reginald Poland, son of Professor W. C. Poland, '68, has received his commission as first lieutenant.

1915

For the past two years Harold L. Wilson has been living in Paris, Texas, travelling most of the time in the States of Oklaho-

ma, Louisiana and Texas. During this time he has been, he says, completely out of touch with Brown, and he adds: "I can assure you that upon my removal north it was a treat to find the Alumni Monthly coming in regularly. I don't recall having sent you my check in some time so am enclosing it in order to insure a continuation of a pleasant hour each month with the Alumni Monthly." His address is now 114 Madison ave., Youngstown, O.

Harold T. Eaton was married in April to Miss Ruth Young of Providence. He is in naval work with an office at 280 Broadway, New York, and has been in charge of mental tests for officers at Columbia University.

S. K. Mitchell is in the 304th Supply Train at Camp Meade, Md.

H. N. Nicholas is in the 101st Regiment, Co. A, of the Engineering Corps, France.

W. H. Preston is in the 321st Field Artillery at Camp Gordon, Ga.

H. L. Quimby is in Co. B, 33rd Engineers, at Camp Devens, Mass.

R. E. Quinn is reported overseas. Data incomplete.

F. J. Rogers is in the U. S. N. R. F. at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

J. S. Roney is master senior engineer of the 412th Engineers' Detachment, Camp Sherman, O.

1916

George F. Johnson has received his commission as lieutenant after a year's service in France, where he was at last accounts. He was captain of the Brown baseball team, 1915 and 1916.

Wilbour E. Saunders was ordained to the ministry in Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25. He has applied for a chaplaincy in the army, and pending his appointment is acting as assistant pastor and director of religious education of the church in which he was ordained. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D. D. Following his graduation from Brown, Mr. Saunders took a post-graduate course at Columbia University, where he was awarded the master of arts degree last June. While at Brown he was captain of the debating team and won his "B" as a member of the relay team.

1917

Word was received in October that Hugh W. MacNair of Houghton, Mich., had been severely wounded in action in France. MacNair was a member of the American Ambulance Service and he wears the Croix de Guerre, silver star, for bravery and gallantry in battle, awarded last spring. He was at last accounts in a hospital at Pierrefonds, France, and had cabled his father, who is President of the Michigan College of Mines, that he was resting comfortably. MacNair entered the Ambulance Service

immediately after graduation, serving first with the French Army, and later with the American troops when they arrived in numbers. He is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity.

ALUMNAE

1912

Major E. H. Catlin, U. S. A., Retired, writes from Hill, N. H., under date of Nov. 23: "I regret to inform you of the death of my daughter Marion who was married May 29 to Rev. J. A. Stanfield of Yorktown Heights, N. Y., at which place she died Oct. 7, 1918, of influenza and pneumonia.

NOTES OF THE MONTH

Ten churches of Providence have united in presenting to Brown University a series of vesper services. They are held in the First Baptist Meeting House once a month, on Sunday afternoon at 5.00 p. m. At the first service, held on Sunday, November 24th, the speaker was Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New York. The churches joining in these services are the Central Baptist, First Baptist, Beneficent Congregational, Central Congregational, First Congregational (Unitarian), Union Congregational, All Saints', Grace, St. John's and Mathewson Street Methodist.

The annual meeting of the University Corporation was held Nov. 13. Routine business was transacted.

The monthly luncheon of Brown University alumni in Washington, D. C., was held on Thursday, November 21st. Twenty-two Brown graduates were present. Arthur D. Call, '96, presided and a telegram was read from President Faunce.

A seventy-five foot signal mast, the gift of Mrs. Oliver Iselin, has been presented to the Naval Unit of Brown University. The mast arrangement, with all special attachments, was designed by Nathaniel B. Herreshoff, the leading yacht designer of the world.

The students of Brown University subscribed to the recent United War Work Fund \$8300. At the Women's College over \$1500 was raised. It is hoped to bring the entire student subscription up to \$10,000.

AS TO A PEACE LEAGUE

A Brown graduate sends home a letter from which we are permitted to quote as follows:

"The French are beginning to realize that peace has been declared, but they have breathed an atmosphere of war so long that life seems abnormal to them now. They are all fearful of what will come of the peace conference. They all say that it is only a question of time before the

Germans will sweep down on them again, for that is a habit that the Germans have had since the beginning of history. I have talked with a number of Frenchmen about the future in Europe, and what they say makes me realize that we in America were wholly ignorant, as a nation, of the forces that are at work within countries. No Frenchman with whom I have talked, and, for that matter, no American, has any confidence in the idea of a league of nations to enforce peace, as a practical proposition. The total failure of the concert of Europe of not so many years ago, and the great number of attempts that have been made through international agreements to end war,—attempts that have been nothing more than attempts, and also the warlike nature of the German people,—all these things lead the French to believe that they must lay aside their fine arts of peace and do what they can to save the lives of their women and children and drive out a strong invader every once in a while.

"We are all asking, 'When do we go back to the United States,' but there is no answer yet. If we are out of France in six months' time we will be lucky, for there will be thousands here at that time. Each man wants to be the first one home."

TO A SEA GULL

Born 'neath the bank on the wild seashore,
Thy lullaby the ocean's roar,
Thy cradle was a wind-rocked nest,
Thy christ'ning spray off the billow's crest.

Soon gone away for life to roam,
The sea and the sky alike thy home,
Thy gentle heart by no care oppress,
Thy manna strewn o'er the ocean's breast.

Fain would my spirit mount with thee
To share thy white-winged liberty,
Aloof from worry and man's complaint,
Circling the heavens without restraint.

Robert P. Brown

Edgartown, 1918

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